

RED AND WHITE TEAM WON GYMNASTIC COMPETITION

Intercollegiate Meet With
Toronto

CLOSE SCORE

Delahay Gained Individual
Championship for Fifth
Time

McGill won the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Competition against the University of Toronto before a large gallery at the Hart House on Saturday. Reg. Delahay, for the fifth time in five years captured the Intercollegiate Individual Championship for the Red and White. The meet was won by the very narrow margin of thirty-four points, McGill 2862 against Toronto 2895. The individual scores of the five highest men were:

Delahay—McGill	6812-3
Chorolski—U. of T.	653
Mix—U. of T.	615
Kirn—U. of T.	615
Consiglio—McGill	571

The contest was won by the superior work of the McGill men on the high bar. All performed giants swings backwards and forwards, the most difficult, spectacular and dangerous of movements, and exhibited two voluntary which were in every case different, and included fly-aways somersault dismounts.

The parallel bar work was close; the performance was good and it is not known by whom the decision was won.

On the horse, which has always been McGill's bughar, Toronto did excellently and won the aggregate. Chorolski was especially good, showing remarkable leg control.

McGill scored a win on the mat work. In this as in the high bar the McGill men showed ability to somersault and carry out difficult movements with poise.

The contest successfully closed a long season of intensive training begun early last fall. With only Frank Consiglio, Reg. Delahay and Doug Bremner remaining from last year's team, Coach Hay Finlay has built a championship team. This is Reg Delahay's last year and his victory has been noted with pleasure by many. The new men, Doug, Ross Willie Consiglio and Ray Caron are all freshmen. In the meet Ray Caron who was spare man exhibited a voluntary on each piece to show the thorough way in which the team is trained. During the meet Frank Consiglio and Mix acted as captains. Toronto were compelled to use their spare owing to the sickness of Greenwood.

The teams were:

McGill U.	U. of Toronto
Captains	
Frank Consiglio	Mix
Reg. Delahay	Chorolski
Doug, Bremner	Kirn
Doug Ross	McCrone
Willie Consiglio	Linburne
Spare	

Coach

Hay Finlay

Greenwood of Toronto was sick.

After the meet a dance was given in honor of the visitors in the Hart House Gymnasium.

On Saturday, after lunch the Intercollegiate Gymn. Union met. Mix of Toronto was elected President succeeding Frank Consiglio, and Doug Bremner of McGill Secretary. This is the controlling body of gymn affairs and was inaugurated last year to fix rules of contests and arrange for the entrance of Queens and Royal Military College. It is a branch of the larger Intercollegiate Athletic Union.

ANNUAL CHORAL CLUB CONCERT THIS EVENING

To-night at 8.30 the McGill Choral Club will put on its annual concert. The programme will consist of selections from Faure and several part songs.

The solo parts will be taken by Miss Mina McCreary, Miss Kathleen Fox, Miss Francis James, Mr. Harold Sobhy, Mr. Harold Gillingham.

Tickets are fifty cents.

WALTER CAMP DIED OF HEART FAILURE

Walter Camp, well known in the realm of U. S. Intercollegiate Sport and originator of the "Daily Dozen" for health, died Saturday of heart failure.

MISS EDYTHE ZIFF



First year, M. S. P. E., premiere danser in the Red and White Revue this week.

RAW SUCROSE ON WAY TO JAZZ TEAS

St. Lawrence Refineries are
Visited

PROCESS EXPLAINED
Chemical Industry Club
Made Trip Saturday
Afternoon

The processes connected with the evolution of British West Indies raw sugar into the granulated table forms were explained to the members of the Chemical Industry Club when they visited the St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries last Saturday afternoon.

On arrival the party was divided into three groups, and in charge of Mr. G. A. Bell, Mr. C. P. Bardorff and Mr. A. Derby the interesting process was vividly outlined from start to finish.

Bagged raw sugar from the B. W. I. plantations is brought by boat to the Refinery dock, weighed and placed in storehouse to supply continuous process. The sugar is damped from these 225 pound bags, after weighing, into a disintegrator to remove lumps, and passed up six stories by bucket conveyor where it is mixed with 15 per cent of molasses, the sugar being 97 per cent pure and the impurities on the outside of the crystals. The mixture is spun in centrifugals, wire gauze baskets, revolving at a thousand revolutions per minute where the molasses is forced out by centrifugal force, washed and dumped in dissolvers 99 and half per cent pure.

To the resulting dark, murky liquid lime is added to destroy acidity, diatomaceous earth (refined face powder) to coagulate suspended dirt etc, which is removed in leaf filters leaving the cake behind and giving a sparkling liquid similar to rye whiskey. The brown tint is removed by passing through 20 foot animal charcoal filters. The water-white liquid leaving these is concentrated in triple effect evaporators, crystallized in vacuum pans, crystals grown centrifugally, dried in revolving drums, screened and bagged automatically.

Lump sugar is granulated, mixed with a heavy syrup and automatically moulded in a Hersey press, there being three standard cubes, pink tea nigger golf and cut bar—the last being a heavily compressed sugar in a concrete bar.

The bags retain clinging sugar, so are washed by counter current system and the sweet water reconcentrated; the same applies to the cake on the leaf filters, the charcoal filters, etc. The molasses also contains sugar so is reconcentrated and the sugar crystallized out in the Bardorff crystallizers.

Only a clump can be given of this immaculate clean white-enamelled plant, with 1,500,000 pounds of raw sugar daily capacity, producing sugar of the purity of 99.99 per cent; one pound per person in Canada; the steam plant of 6,350 h. p. (Continued on Page Two)

DR. LEACOCK SPEAKS TO MEDS. TO-NIGHT

"Literature and Progress"
Subject of Address

Due to the great popularity of Dr. Leacock, the speaker for the evening, the executive of the Medical Undergraduate Society have announced that this evening's meeting will be an open one and a cordial welcome has been extended to all who wish to attend.

Dr. Leacock will speak on "Literature and Progress" a lecture which he delivered only a few days ago in Philadelphia, and which was accorded tremendous applause. The subject of this lecture was originally given "Success and Failure in Life" But this was abandoned in favour of the present. Literature and Progress.

The meeting which will commence at 8 p. m. will take place in the assembly hall of the Medical Building.

McGILL WOMEN MET ON SATURDAY

The Constitution and Activities of the various women's societies at McGill were outlined by the respective presidents at a meeting of the members of the Women's Undergraduate Societies in the R. V. C. on Saturday.

A report of the work of the General Committee was read by the Secretary Miss Brooks. The chairman Miss Gird described the constitution of the M. W. S. S. and explained how the subsidiary societies would be related to the main body.

Miss Eardley, Miss Baker and Miss Desbarats, presidents of the Delta Sigma Society, the S. C. A. of R. V. C. and the Societe Francaise and Miss De Blois, vice-president of the Music Club, outlined the constitutions of their societies and told of their activities during the year. They also explained what officers their clubs would have under the new M. W. S. S.

Miss McWaters, president of the R. V. C. A. A., said that under the M. W. S. S. there would be two athletic societies, with one president two vice-presidents and one secretary-treasurer. The president and the secretary-treasurer may come from any year or faculty providing they are not from the same one.

In a few weeks' time there will be a general meeting of the Women's there will be elections for the offices of president of the M. W. S. S. and president and secretary-treasurer of the Athletic Society. The date of this meeting will soon appear in the "Daily".

Red and White Revue Rehearsals

Prologue at Union, to-day — 5 p.m.

General Rehearsal Tuesday and Wednesday at Theatre at 1 p.m. It is essential that those in the first acts get there on time so that the whole show may be gone through before the stage is set for the evening. The Sea Hawk will come on at 2.45 p.m. and all those taking part must be there by that time.

FIRST CHURCH PARADE OF THE McGILL CORPS

Service At Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul

C. O. T. C.

Sermon delivered by the
Reverend G. H. Donald
Yesterday Morning

The first church of the McGill C. O. T. C. was held yesterday morning when the McGill contingent marched to the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul where the sermon was delivered by the Rev. G. H. Donald.

At 10.30 the corps assembled at Molson Hall and were issued side arms after which the men fell in and marched down to the church, going by way of MacTavish, Metcalfe and Dorchester streets.

On entering the church they were greeted by Lieut. Col. Starke, C. O. of the corps during the years 1914-18. At the beginning of the service a few words of welcome were spoken by the Rev. Donald, Col. Thompson and Major Jenkins assisted in the service by the reading of the lessons. The Rev. Donald chose for his text the passage from I. Corinthians, Chapter 9, "Know ye not that they which run in a race run all but one receive the prize? So run that ye may obtain". The sermon was particularly to the younger members of the congregation and was very broad in its appeal. He said how necessary it is to train the body if one wishes to excel in athletics, and went on to show that it is equally important to train the spirit if one wishes to become spiritually great.

After the service the corps marched back to the hall where Col. Starke who spoke to the corps, expressing his appreciation at again having the opportunity of being with them. He told of the important work which the C. O. T. C. was doing and wished it success. Col. Thompson then dismissed the men.

GOING TO EUROPE AS CATTLEMEN

Preference Will Be Given
McGill Undergrads.

If any McGill students intend to go to Europe this summer as cattlemen it is imperative that they make arrangements immediately. All information regarding this can be obtained at the office of the Students' Council in the Union.

Preference will be given to McGill students by the companies hiring cattlemen. Sailings will be on May 2, 9, 16, 24 and 30, and June 6, with several odd sailings in between.

Most of the shipments will be by the White Star Dominion Line, so that it will be possible for students, after making the trip across, to remain on the other side for some time and return later on one of the company's ships.

Each man has to pay a booking fee of ten dollars and must have a passport.

NOMINATIONS FOR MAJOR OFFICES

Must be in by Tuesday at 6
O'Clock In Hands of
Union Secretary

Nominations for some of the major offices around the university have been called for, to be in the hands of the secretary of the Union by Tuesday evening at 6 p.m. It is understood that several candidates are to be entered and that there will be a keen election campaign in view of the importance of the offices contested.

Two representatives to the Athletic Board, presidents of the Literary and Debating society of the Canadian Club, of the Musical Association, and a cheer leader are to be elected.

Each nomination must be signed by 25 members of the Students' Society. Elections will be held Monday March 20.

Teacher: "Here, you young scoundrel! Why did you put this pin in my chair?"

Bright Pupil: "I was just showing the class how nerve impulses are sent to the human brain."

appreciation at again having the opportunity of being with them. He told of the important work which the C. O. T. C. was doing and wished it success. Col. Thompson then dismissed the men.

McGILL TEAM WINS POLO TWELFTH CONSECUTIVE TIME

LOVELL MICKLES



Leading man in the Red and White Revue, at His Majesty's commencing next Thursday.

LECTURE BY DR. WOODHEAD AT CENTRAL Y.

Subject—Greek and Hebrew
Influences in Christianity

SOCRATES AND PLATO
Coalition of Various doctr-
ines may be Found in
St. John's Gospel

A great part of modern civilization is based on Greek and Hebrew traditions," declared Dr. W. D. Woodhead, Head of the Department of Classics at McGill speaking before the Young Men's Forum yesterday afternoon at the Central Y. M. C. A. Dr. Woodhead announced that his subject, "Greek and Hebrew Influences in Christianity" would be dealt with in two lectures, of which yesterday's was the first.

Dr. Woodhead traced the evolution of Greek philosophy and gave a brier survey of Greek religion. Originally the Greeks worshipped nature and deified the woods and streams. The first mention of gods was found in Homer. These gods seemed to be entirely secular in character, and tradition relates that life on Olympus was not very orderly. The gods had all human failings.

Taking Athens as a pattern of average Greek life of the time, Dr. Woodhead said that in the fifth century, religion took the form of patriotism. It was state controlled and there was no organized priesthood. Greece was free to form its own opinions. This was in striking contrast to the Hebrews.

The religion of ancient Greece was entirely divorced from ethics. This is very important factor to be considered in this particular study. Its bad side is obvious. Its good side is apparent in that the Greeks were free in thought and not oppressed by fear as were the Hebrews. The Greek religion was polytheistic, that of the Jews, monotheistic, depending upon the Mosale law. The Jewish religion was very dogmatic and in contrast to the Greek preserved a close relationship between religion and morals. The fear of God was predominant. In other words the Greeks looked to the kingdom of man, the Hebrews to the kingdom of God.

Later there came a transition on the part of the Greek. The poets of this age were somewhat like the Hebrew prophets. A tendency toward monotheism became manifest. In the fifth century, a new religion appeared which taught the theory of salvation or damnation of man. Other religions of mystic signs and symbols came into being, initiations being solemnly held and pledges of secrecy extracted. Consequently little is known of them.

At this time philosophers turned their attention to religion. "If oxen had hands they would form gods after their own fashion in the same manner as man does," said one. Stories of the older poets were purified by allegory. The most important phase of this age was the actual protest made by philosophers against the old stories.

Toronto Defeated Saturday
By 4-1 Score

HERSCHORN TROPHY
Heavy McGill Team Too
Much For 'Varsity's
Speedy Mermen

The senior Water Polo team gained the Intercollegiate Polo Championship for the twelfth consecutive time when they defeated the fast Varsity mermen by a score of 4 to 1 in the K. of C. tank on Saturday. The game was a fast one all the way through and it was only experience and sheer weight that accounted for the Red and White win.

The first half ended with the score tied at one and in the second half the play speeded up considerably both teams being eager to break the tie, but the Blue and White were struggling against a stonewall defence and had not much chance. Nevertheless the Varsity players crept in very close several times when McGill was at the deep end, and only the efforts of the defence men, Anson and Forsythe prevented extra goals being made.

The lone Varsity goal was scored by "Fran" Lorenzen, while Vickers, Vernot and "Little" Moore divided the honours for McGill. Jack Jardine the McGill goaler played a wonderful game and had the spectators on their feet at times by his seemingly impossible saves.

The play started off with Varsity defending the deep, and the McGill forwards made a vigorous attack on the Blue and White goal, sending in some neat shots that Robinson of Toronto had a hard job stopping. After a few minutes of play, Vickers knocked in a fast corner shot from Vernot. After this the play slackened a bit, the ball being passed up and down the tank. Once or twice Varsity came near scoring but the lighter teams did not have much chance in the shallow end. The quarter ended with no further scoring McGill leading 1-0.

In the second quarter the Lorenzen brothers led a splendid rally on the part of the Varsity men and timely work that the Blue and White did not score more than they did. At one time Frank Lorenzen was within two feet of the goal and on the point of scoring when George by a neat flip recovered the ball and threw it out of the danger zone. After clever combination Lorenzen again obtained the ball and in spite of a defence men could do he swam within three feet of the goal and put in a neat shot which Jardine had no chance of saving. The Varsity forwards attempted to score again and again but most of their time was spent in taking care of McGill men who were attempting to break the tie. There were no more goals scored, however, and the score stood 1-1 at half time.

After the rest both teams went at it hammer and tongs. The ball came down towards the Varsity end and after a little scramble between the goaler and George Vernot, the ball disappeared and a moment later came to the surface just outside the goal and was washed in by another player. The Varsity players seemed (Continued on Page 3)

Socrates and Plato sought for permanent principles upon which to base these changes. They realized that something was immovable. All moving things are unreal. The real things are such as truth and beauty. These two philosophers threw overboard all the old immoral stories about the gods. Socrates taught that a god would not do wrong, that a god was truth, and therefore could not lie or deceive. With Plato's assistance, Socrates' scheme was adopted.

Plato also drew up a scheme of education in which man should learn all about true beauty, truth, etc. Dr. Woodhead declared that the most important thing about Christianity are the Greek and Hebrew influences. In the Gospel of St. John one may find the coalition of Jewish and Christian doctrine.

The speaker concluded by saying that philosophy in the old days was more than a study and that it was a way of life.

A vote of thanks was tendered followed by a discussion, after which the meeting adjourned.

SOME NOTES ON THE CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES With A Brief Outline For Each

"Western University?" asked a McGill undergrad at the beginning of the basketball season, "where is that—out in Alberta?"

That query was remembered last week when the Daily published something about the Universities of Scotland, and it was considered to be—well, maybe rather foolish to start in telling about the Scottish Universities when not extraordinarily much was known about the Canadian ones. Recognizing this, the Daily herewith is published a few notes on the universities of the Dominion, believing that they may prove of some slight interest to many, and at any rate that they are probably better than "ordinary filler."

"It is probably not true to say that Canada has evolved a distinctive type of University," says President MacKenzie of Dalhousie, "and yet Canadian high institutions of learning differ in many ways from the corresponding institutions of the British Isles and in the United States. One might divide Canadian Universities into groups determined by the prototype after which each was consciously or unconsciously modelled. In the first group are those which followed closely the Oxford tradition—King's New Brunswick, Bishop's Toronto and some of its federated colleges (University Trinity Weyliffe.) The Universities in the second group are those which modelled themselves on Edinburgh, viz. Dalhousie, McGill, Queen's, Laval in Quebec, Laval in Montreal (which has lately changed its name to

that of the University of Montreal), and Ottawa have followed closely the forms and tradition of France. The four western provincial Universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and especially the three last, bear a close resemblance to the State Universities of the United States. The Universities which have not been named are perhaps more free from direct imitation of older types.

"As the years have gone by, all these institutions while maintaining individuality and evidences of their original form, have tended to uniformity in many important regards. Thus, they all require four years for the Bachelor (Pass) Degree in Arts or in Science. Again they have a common standard of preliminary education for admission to the course leading to the degrees."

Honour courses are a feature of the Canadian Universities which distinguishes them from the typical universities of the United States, and to which must be attributed much of the success of Canadian students in post-graduate work in home and foreign universities.

In an appendix to the report of the Minister of Education for Ontario, 1896, are outlined the reasons for the late beginnings, and for a long time slow growth of higher education in Canada.

"This country with the exception of small portions of Quebec and Acadia, was not occupied by a white population until after the close of the American Revolutionary War. The conclusion in 1783 of the Treaty of Paris, by which the independence of the United States was recognized, was the signal for the exodus from that country of the United Empire Loyalists, who settled in various parts of the Dominion of Canada. Their struggle for life in what was virtually and unbroken wilderness was extremely

severe and protracted. They had no homes out of the forest and after they were in a position to grow produce for export there was little to be had in exchange for it, while the means of transportation was extremely defective and its cost very great. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that nothing like a system of education higher or lower was organized in any of the Provinces during the first half century after their colonization. The population was small; the settlements were isolated; there was no municipal machinery; and the attention of the legislatures was chiefly occupied with providing for the administration of justice, developing means of commerce. During all this period of strenuous effort to better their material conditions however the colonists never lost sight of the desirability if not necessity, of establishing universities."

McGill Daily

THE OLDEST COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA

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MONTREAL MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1925

UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCIES

Word comes from Ottawa that a member of the Federal House proposes introducing the resolution:

"That in the opinion of this House the time has arrived in our national development when Parliamentary representation should be accorded our Canadian universities."

The idea of allocating seats in the House of Commons to the universities seems a good one, and since it has long been one of the features of the British parliamentary system, it is rather surprising that it has not been brought up for consideration in Canada before.

The men of the universities, by having separate representation, might well exert a considerable influence for good in Dominion politics which, as everyone will admit, can stand improvement. They should be able to view more clearly and intelligently the true issues confronting the electorate and not be influenced by the catchwords of politicians and the waving of party banners to the same extent as the majority of citizens.

Again, the introduction of university parliamentary constituencies should tend to increase the interest of the university men in political affairs, and bring the outstanding problems of national and international importance more forcibly to the notice of that class which, above all others in the country, should be interested in them.

Of course, there is another side to the question. The university men might prove no more reasonable, no wiser than the rest of the electorate. It might be that the university would not differ from any other political constituency that at election time student life would be completely disorganized while political campaigns were in full swing and the air filled with political oratory; and that in the end students would not vote as university men, but purely simply as party men. If this were to be true, it is quite obvious that there would be no sense in giving universities special representation, and it is around this question of the university man's separation from ordinary party politics that the arguments regarding the proposition must center.

SUGAR-COATED MATERIAL.

Prominent educationalists have in recent years loudly raised their voices at the increasing tendency in the universities of serving everything to the students in a prepared form, giving all, as it were, a sugar coating, that the pill might be the more easily swallowed. Such has been Dr. Stephen Leacock's attack against the "serving" of lectures to students in fixed doses,—such has been Dean Ira Mackay's constant objection. Both men, so well known and admired, are, together with many others, striking dominant notes which are indeed worthy of consideration. Dr. Leacock points to Oxford and its system of tutors; Dean Mackay pleads for fewer lectures, more research and more individual study on the part of every student.

And after all, this tendency in the university is merely the reflection of what is going on in the outer world. For there, indeed, all has reached the "tabloid" stage. Newspapers are so written as to be easily absorbed; music—the finest product of the masters—is perverted for the sake of the crowd, served with that sugar coating which may be sweet, but is exceedingly deadly; lecturers come before luncheon clubs—clubs to which practical business men rush during the noon hour—and try to speak to their audiences about various subjects, covering sacred ground in fifteen short minutes. It is a world of superficiality—a grinding, rushing world.

And against such a world the university must erect huge barriers and keep the influences out. The students should rather throw themselves into that atmosphere of study and research which differentiates the university from the world in which it is placed. To measure all in "tabloid" by the capacities of the "man on the street" is most certainly not applicable to the college. Yet even with these barriers, which should be put up, the students must keep their eyes on the world and realize its problems and its difficulties. While the world must be watched, carefully observed and studied, its influences must be kept outside the walls of the university.

CONDENSED COMMENT

McGill brought the season of intercollegiate athletic competition to a successful close by winning the water polo and gymnastic championships on Saturday. In the gym contest at Toronto Delaney won the individual championship for the fifth successive year while the polo team's victory gave McGill the title for the twelfth time in as many seasons.

Raw Sucre On Way To Jazz Teas

(Continued from Page One.)

hollers, oil fired to give rapid response to steam demand, pumping station of over two million gallons daily capacity, charcoal retorts for burning off accumulated organic matter, 55 charcoal filters with 50,000 pounds charcoal each, bowling al-

leys and tennis courts. Power is generated by a 450 h. p. Corliss engine, exhaust steam being used for heating. There are electric drivers throughout the buildings.

Further information can be found in Mr. Bardorf's recent book "The Story of Sugar", non-technical in language and of refreshing originality.

Someone pulled a bone when he made Eve.

-Ex.



NOTICES



SOCIETE FRANCAISE

There will be meeting of the executive on Monday, March 16th in the Faculty Room at one o'clock.
L. Desbarats
Pres.

R. V. C. '26, '27, '28

There will be an important meeting today at 1 P.M. in the Common Room.

Business:—Senior Dinner.

MED. UNDERGRAD

The regular meeting of the Medical Undergraduate Society will be held in the New Medical Building to-night at eight. The lecture, "Literature and Progress" will be delivered by Prof. Leacock. Students of all faculties invited to attend.

SWIMMING CLUB

There will be a meeting of the Swimming Club in the Musc's Room at the Union, to-night at 5.15 p.m. All those who had tickets to sell for the dance must make their returns there. The meeting is being called for the purpose of electing the executive for the coming year.

CHORAL SOCIETY CONCERT

Tickets for the Choral Society Concert, on March 16 can be obtained from the Porter at R. V. C. Student Tickets \$0.50. Other tickets \$1.00 tax paid.

LOST

Science '28 Class pin. Finder please leave at Union Truck Shop.

LOST

A "ring of keys," near Arts or Physics buildings. Finder please return to "Bill," Arts Building.

LOST

Pen-knife, left in Daily office on Friday Night. Return to L. Schwartz, Arts '27.

BOXING CLASS

A boxing class for beginners is being held at Molson Hall Tuesday and Thursdays at 5 p.m. This class is open to all students in the University, but first and second year students are especially requested to attend.

INDOOR SOCCER

Practices in Soccer for those interested will be held at Molson Hall on Monday, Wednesday and Fridays, at 5.15 p.m. Soccer is booming at McGill, so turn out.

HAY FINLAY
Coach

SOCIETE FRANCAISE

There will be a meeting of the Societe Francaise in the Common Room at 4 p.m. on Thursday, March 19th.

NOTICE

Will the players who received Block "M" certificates last year please bring them to the Athletic Manager's office as soon as possible, in order that their new awards may be filed in.

INDOOR TRACK

Practices are being held every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 6. Gym Attendance given.

ARTS '26

A class meeting is hereby called for to-day Monday 1 p.m.

INDOOR BASEBALL

The indoor baseball game Arts vs. Commerce which was scheduled for Thursday at the M. H. S. at 5.15 p.m. will be played on Tuesday Mar. 17th. This was necessary owing to a typographical error in the notice column in the Daily which lead to some misunderstanding among the teams.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Daily is not responsible for sentiments of letters published in the correspondence column. Signed communications from graduates, undergraduates and members of the faculties will be placed in print if they are not of too great length.

Correspondents are requested to

The Editor

McGill Daily.

Dear Sir:—I have purposely restrained my impulse to abuse your Correspondence column since the vote on the desirability of the Lord Rectorship, in order to satisfy myself that my views on the subject are just.

Since coming to McGill I have been more than once disgusted at the official acts of the Students Body. The adoption of the Athletic Levy last year seemed to me to be the worst which might be feared, I was wrong.

In the first place to maintain an obsolete office for the sake of tradition is defensible; to revive an useful office for the sake of its utility is sensible; but revive an obsolete office for any reason can only be ridiculous. I see no reason why the Student Body of McGill should see fit thus to publish abroad its fatuity.

Further than this, the Lord Rectorship touches the height of the ridiculous in that it is an obsolete office not of McGill itself, but of older Universities, and McGill is thus made to appear that worst form of parvenu—a parvenu ostentatiously decking itself out in borrowed plumes, striving vulgarly to seem like the older Universities and be what it is not.

It has been urged upon me, that the institution of Lord Rectorship is of great service to McGill in the way of advertisement. If one concede the principle of advertising, it must only

observe the unwritten law of the newspaper office—that they write upon ONE SIDE of the paper ONLY.

No communication will be admitted in this column without the name of the writer being attached not necessarily for PUBLICATION.

be within somewhat rigid limits. It is doubtless quite true that the interests of all parties are served by making known all of virtue which really is in McGill, but the institution of Lord Rectorship in reality signifies nothing. To say that it calls attention to the fact that the Student Body of McGill is cosmopolitan, is childish, even supposing that a man of international importance be elected to the position—which can by no means be assumed. Would it not be well for the students of McGill to show some little sense of dignity? This pushing and shouting to be in the limelight is not exactly in accordance with that pride in McGill, which we have been told so often—a little too often, perhaps—that we should feel.

It appears that the vote may not be considered as final before the proposal has been considered by Corporation. In spite of your report on the vote, Mr. Editor, the figures indicate that only one third of the potential voters committed themselves to this folly, and in view of the nature of the matter Corporation may justly be urged not to consider this third as of very great weight. I shall admit the justice of any one who replies that I should have written this letter before voting-day. I can only say that I had not wished to state the obvious, and had never dreamed that such a return would be obtained; this same

consideration has, I fear, been responsible for the fact that a great many of like mind with myself did not take the trouble to vote at all.

Finally, if the Lord Rectorship actually is instituted, speaking also for all who share my sentiments, I shall wish entirely to dissociate myself from the spirit, interests, activities and institutions of the McGill Student Body henceforth and forever.

I remain,

Yours faithfully

RUSHTON COULBORN, Arts '26.

The Editor

McGill Daily

Dear Sir:—"First do that duty which lies nearest to you" is the maxim as it appears to me which Hare, Roome and Cochran would adopt when dealing with the question of European Student Relief.

Are there no some mighty good causes right here at home which should have a claim on the McGill student if he had "the means" of furthering good cause? Should it not be a first duty of a McGill man to relieve those nearest akin to him, even though there are others farther away in greater distress? The question seems a foolish one. Both need and deserve help but there is no question who should come first.

If we are not furthering a definitely good cause right here; that of helping financially embarrassed Canadian students; or let it be English students why should we help the students of Central Europe? Those who wish to do so without first seeing what they can do in their own house, are either acting upon a false sentimentality or possess mistaken notions about the objects they promote.

The great argument against "general European Student Relief" is one which can be advanced all "general movements". Many objects which are neither in accord with the desires or intentions of the most enthusiastic supporters of "the movement" are invariably promoted.

That is, it is desirable that a cause should be not only "possibly good" but also "definite". If McGill students desire to help a good cause, let them help Canadian or English students. This cause is no, only definite, but one which it is their first duty to promote.

Most of the McGill students who are in favour of European Student Relief, do so it appears, because they think that it will further science and education.

In "general Students Relief" I do not think that our university should be interested or enthusiastic. As for offering scholarships to promising students, for further research work undertaken in the interests of humanity, this would be the ideal plan. Since scholarships are not awarded to extremists, this would mean that deserving students, not revolutionaries, would receive the benefit of our help.

At any rate, our help would not go towards educating a mass of students, many of whom incline towards Revolutionism.

Yours truly

E. O. FREEDMAN.



Experto Crede

Do you remember the story of the frog, who decided that, existing as he did, there must have been created also some power to see that he came to no harm? So, avoiding effort, he sat down to wait for providence to send a fly. After the passage of considerable time the fly finally came his way—but, unfortunately, he was too weak to help himself to the tempting morsel.

Providence—so called—helps those who help themselves.

Only the man who exerts honest effort is continually "lucky."

Let's pull together—Canada for Canadians—the Union Cafeteria for students of McGill!



Anticipation

Mused the old dandy: "De chicken sho' am de noble animal. He serves man befo' he's born, after he's born and when he's daid."

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MONTREAL

Where Are The Universities Of Canada?

Acadia University—Wolfville, Nova Scotia.
University of Alberta—Edmonton, Alberta.
University of Bishop's College—Lennoxville, Quebec.
University of British Columbia—Vancouver, B. C.
Dalhousie University—Halifax, Nova Scotia.
University of King's College—Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Laval University—Quebec, Quebec.
McGill University—Montreal, Quebec.
McMaster University—Toronto, Ontario.
University of Manitoba—Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Montreal University—Montreal, Quebec.
Mount Allison University—Sackville, New Brunswick.
University of New Brunswick—Fredericton, New Brunswick.
University of Ottawa—Ottawa, Ontario.
Queen's University—Kingston, Ontario.
University of St. Francis Xavier—Antigonish, Nova Scotia.
University Saskatchewan—Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.
University of Toronto. (With which are federated Victoria University, University of Trinity College, and St. Michael's College)—Toronto, Ontario.
University of Western Ontario—London, Ontario.

Some Notes On The Canadian Universities

—Continued From Page One—

Acadia

Founded in 1838 by the Nova Scotia Baptist Educational Society, which had a decade previously established Horton Academy as a secondary school, Acadia College was incorporated in 1840 by Act of the Nova Scotia Legislature with the powers of a University. The early history of Acadia is inseparably connected with the names of Dr. Crawley and Dr. Cramp largely as a result of their efforts and sacrifices, the educational work of Acadia was made effective and the institution put on a greatly improved financial basis.

The Board of Governors is appointed by the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces, but the students are subject to no religious tests.

Alberta

In the first session after provincial autonomy had been granted (1906) the Legislature of Alberta passed an Act creating the University of Alberta. The first classes opened on September 23, 1906.

From an original enrollment of forty-five, the university grew to accommodate last session over a thousand men and women students. Today at Alberta there are faculties of Arts and Sciences, Applied Science, Medicine and Dentistry, Law and Agriculture.

Bishop's

A few years after foundation of McGill, a movement was begun to establish a university in this province more directly under the auspices of the Church of England. The place selected was Lennoxville, in the District of St. Francis and within the diocese of Quebec, and the name given to the institution was Bishop's College. It was incorporated under that title in 1843 by an Act of the parliament of Canada and in 1855 by Royal Charter was constituted a University with power to confer degrees.

It is administered by a Corporation consisting of the Anglican Bishops of the Province and Trustees and Council President and Vice-President respectively of the Corporation and Visitors of the College.

British Columbia

An Act of the Provincial Legislature was passed in 1890 establishing a University of British Columbia, but it lapsed in the following year. Vancouver High School was affiliated to McGill for the first year in Arts under the name of Vancouver College in 1899. In 1902 Victoria High School was similarly affiliated as Victoria College. In 1906 the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning of British Columbia was incorporated and established the McGill University College of British Columbia taking over by agreement the Arts work of Vancouver College (extended in 1908 to include the third year in Arts), and adding two years of Applied Science. In 1907 Victoria College was incorporated in the University College. The connection with McGill was brought to a close in 1915 when the University of British Columbia, incorporated by an Act of 1908, was opened.

The University site consists of 510 acres on the headland of Point Grey 300 feet above the sea.

Dalhousie

During the war of 1812, the port of Castine in Maine was occupied for some time by Sir John Sherbrooke. The customs revenues collected during the occupation were appropriated by the British government for provincial purposes, and with them George Ramsay, ninth Earl of Dalhousie, and Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia in succession to Sherbrooke, founded in 1818 Dalhousie College, which in 1841 was granted university powers. Four years later the University was closed, but in 1863 it was re-organized and from 1897 developed proceeded rapidly.

In 1922-23, King's College decided to move to Halifax and to associate its work with that of Dalhousie.

Queen's

Since the Church of England and the Church of Scotland could reach no agreement for joint connection with King's College at Toronto, the Presbyterians obtained a charter in 1811 for the establishment of Queen's College, Kingston.

In the early days of the institution, there were several attempts at association with King's but these came to nothing until the University had become too deeply rooted at Kingston to be easily transplanted. The disruption of 1854 hampered the early development of Queen's but improved conditions came with the reunion of the Presbyterian bodies in 1874 and an effective organization conferred upon it by an Act of that year.

To the original Faculties of Arts and Theology were added, in 1851, Medicine, and in 1916 by amalgamation with the University of the School of Mining, founded in 1893, Applied Science. Also they seem to have some slight knowledge of the rudiments of rugby at the Kingston institution.

Laval

Although Laval was not established as a University until 1852, it has a history going back to the French regime when Francois Xavier de Laval-Montmorency, who had been in 1658 appointed by the Pope his Vicar Apostolic in Canada and who later became Bishop of Quebec, established the Seminary of Quebec in 1663 as a training school and home for the secular priests.

The University was founded by the Seminary of Quebec under a Royal Charter. A general supervision of teaching and discipline is exercised by the Archbishop of Quebec as Visitor and Chancellor Apostolic and President of the Council Superieur of Archbishops and Bishops of the Province.

McGill

It is not necessary to say anything here of McGill, as undergraduate have every opportunity of becoming acquainted with the history of their Alma Mater from the time of James McGill and the granting of the Royal Charter in 1821, through a century of struggle and progress, down to the present day. That story was told briefly and concisely by Colonel Dorey in the special Christmas issue of the Daily. It might be mentioned however that the old Arts Building was opened in 1842. Whether it will see 183 is doubtful.

McMaster

In 1881 an Act was passed by the Ontario Legislature, incorporating the Toronto Baptist College, for which a foundation was provided by the liberalities of the Hon. William McMaster. Six years later this College and Woodstock College which has been begun in 1857 at Woodstock Ontario, were united under the name of McMaster University with a further donation by the founder of an endowment.

The Board of Governors are elected by the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec. There is no religious test for entrance.

Manitoba

"To establish one university for the whole of Manitoba on the model of the University of London, for the purpose of raising the standard of higher education in the Province, and of enabling all denominations and classes to obtain academical degrees" was the purpose of an Act passed in 1877 by the Manitoba Legislature. The corporate name given the new institution was the "University of Manitoba" which was then mainly an examining and degree-conferring body. It was in 1900 empowered to give instruction.

The University has the sole power of conferring degrees in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Pharmacy, Agriculture and Architecture in the province.

Montreal

For nearly a quarter of a century, Laval University continued to educate students, examine candidates and confer degrees at Quebec under the Royal Charter of 1852. Meanwhile the demand was increasing in Montreal for a Roman Catholic University in this city. "A Bill of canonical establishment" of 1876 determined that while Laval remained the sole Catholic University of the Province it should be required to establish a branch in Montreal.

Since 1859 "Laval a Montreal" has been practically independent of, though receiving its degrees from, Quebec and in 1920 it was incorporated as Montreal University by an Act of the Provincial Legislature.

Mount Allison

C. F. Allison, a Sackville merchant, founded the Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy in 1811 as a Methodist secondary school. Mount Allison Wesleyan College was established as a degree-conferring institution in 1858. The name was changed in 1886 to "University of Mount Allison College" and in 1913 to "Mount Allison University." The Methodist Church of Canada controls the administration which is, however, conducted on strictly non-sectarian principles.

King's College

As far back as 1787 the Nova Scotia House of Assembly appropriated four hundred pounds for the purpose of establishing at Windsor a classical school under the auspices and control of the Church of England in Nova Scotia. Opened in 1790, King's was established with full university power by Royal Charter in 1802. The early matriculation test, requiring candidates to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles, was withdrawn too late to enable King's to become, as perhaps it might otherwise have been the sole university of Nova Scotia.

For a century the consolidation of the Maritime universities has been an outstanding question. In 1923 University of King's College moved from Windsor to Halifax to become associated with Dalhousie.

New Brunswick

As far back as 1800 a charter was issued under the Great Seal of the province for the establishment and incorporation of a seminary of learning, named the "College of New Brunswick." A Royal Charter of 1828 re-incorporated the institution under the name of "King's College" and conferred on it university powers, but made it at the same time a Church of England College. All religious tests, however, were late abolished and in 1859 King's College was merged in the University of New Brunswick established in that year. The Provincial government appoints the Chancellor and a majority of the governing body.

Ottawa

The first Roman Catholic University in Ontario was the University of Regopolis at Kingston begun in 1837 by Alexander Macdonell, first Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada, who had organized the famous Canadian Grenadier Regiment during the War of 1812. Regopolis discontinued its academic work a quarter of a century ago.

"The College of Bytown" incorporated in 1849 changed its name in 1861 to "College of Ottawa" and became in 1866 the University of Ottawa with power to grant degrees. The University is conducted by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate.

St. Michael's established in 1852 by the order of St. Basil in France, was affiliated to the University of Toronto in 1881, and became one of the university colleges in 1907.

St. Francis Xavier

Founded at Antigonish in 1854, the university was authorized in 1866 to grant degrees, and was endowed with full university powers in 1882. A new charter was granted in 1909. The University is under the direction of the Roman Catholic Church, but there are no religious tests for entrance or degrees.

Saskatchewan

In 1903 an Ordinance to establish a University for the North West Territories was passed. The Act establishing the University of Saskatchewan dates from April, 1907. Temporary quarters were secured and classes in Arts, and Science were opened two years later.

The corner stone of the first building was laid by Sir. Wilfrid Laurier in 1910 and in 1912 the buildings in 1910 and in 1912 the buildings were opened across the south branch of the Saskatchewan from Saskatoon. The largest of these buildings was ruined by fire last Friday, the 13th.

Toronto

An appropriation of 500,000 acres of land for the support of four grammar schools and a university in Upper Canada was made in 1793, and a Royal Charter was granted in 1827 for a "King's College" with the privileges of a university, but it was not until 1853 that the College was inaugurated at Toronto. The charter had been obtained largely through the work of Dr. Strachan, and a reference to its text shows that King's College was intended to be a University of the Church of England in Canada. A long and acrimonious struggle over the sectarian charter came to an end with the passage of the University Act of 1849 which completely secularized the institution and changed its name to "The University of Toronto."

It was reorganized in 1853 as an examining and degree-conferring body on the model of the University of London. In 1887 it again became a teaching body, the faculties of Medicine and Law were revived, the Arts work was divided between the University and University College, and provision was made for the admission of other institutions as Federated Colleges. Victoria, Trinity and St. Michael's Colleges became integral parts of the University in 1892, 1904 and 1907 respectively.

Hart House, the wonderful Men's Union at Toronto, was opened on November 11th, 1919, by the Duke of Devonshire.

Western

The needs of the Anglican Church in Western Ontario resulted in the incorporation of Huron College by Act of Canadian Parliament, 1863, in London, and two years later of the Hellmuth Colleges in the same city. The educational work done by these institutions led to an application to the Legislature to establish "A college with university powers in connection with the Church of England" and this was granted in 1878. The corporate name selected for the institution was "The Western University of London Ontario." It has become under the amending act of 1908, absolutely un denominational in its government, which is under provincial and municipal control.

Corner stones for the new buildings Colleges of Arts and Natural Science were laid by the Premier of Ontario in 1922. The name of the university now is "The University of Western Ontario."

McGILL TEAM WINS POLO TWELFTH TIME

(Continued from Page One)

fired with the ambition to even up the score and peppered the McGill goal with shots from all directions, but it was of no avail. The Red and White team were just getting into their stride and after a few minutes of play Vernot scored again on a corner from Vickerson. The quarter ended with McGill at the long end of 3-1 score.

The last quarter was as fast if not faster than the preceding ones but the only goal was scored by "Little" Moore on a neat pass from Kyle. The two teams were playing splendidly, but for all their efforts no more tallies were made. Throughout the whole game Varsity played with splendid combination, but at no time was it so noticeable as in this part of the contest, the ball passing around as though it were a machine. However the McGill goal was too good for them and the score remained steady.

The final score was 4-1 in favour of McGill.

The teams:

McGill	Varsity
goal	Robinson
defence	defence
Anson	Copeland (Capt)
Foreythe	Glant
centre	centre
Vernot	F. Lorenzen
forward	forward
Vickerson	Hetherington
Moore	I. Lorenzen
sub.	sub.
Kyle	Thiley
MacLaren	Beare
Referee	Mr. W. Aird
Judge of Play	Mr. W. G. Gherard

The swimming club is holding a meeting to-night at 5.15 p.m. in the Music Room of the Union. This meeting is for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year. All those who had tickets to sell for the dance are asked to make their returns.

NOMINATIONS CALLED FOR ARTS UNDERGRADS

Nominations for candidates for offices of president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer of the Arts Undergraduate Society have been called for and must be in by Saturday at six. Nominations should be signed by ten undergraduates in the Faculty of Arts and should be turned in to Jack Duckworth, the secretary.

"For the dumbest Freshman, we beg to nominate the lad who signed up for Social Science in order to become a tea-hound."

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Sailings from Montreal on Regina - Megantic - Doric - Canada June 6-13-20-27 July 4-11 (and from New York, June 25)

Come with us this year and enjoy the benefits of last year's successful College Tour experience. Accommodations are necessarily limited, hence the desirability of early bookings.

For complete details and literature, apply Earl B. Hubbell, care of Charles P. Ryan, Commerce 27.



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McGILL RED & WHITE REVUE of 1925

With Frances James, Yolande Forande, Edythe Ziff, Cliff Menzies and his Collegians and a company of 125, including choruses of 50 — MCGILL CO-EDS — 50 Music by Willard Crocker and "Rusty" Davis Three Days, March 19-20-21 Mat., Saturday 21st

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Special Instruction for Beginners

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TUESDAYS & THURSDAYS 5 to 6

AWARD NOTICE

Winners of last years "M" certificates--please leave them at Ath. Mgrs. office to-day.

All managers please check the awards, prizes and cups for their clubs on Tuesday afternoon at Ath. Mgrs. office.

Science Undergraduate Society

Nominations for the following offices will be accepted by L. B. Almond till 5 P. M. Thursday, March 19th, 1925. President and Vice-President, from Third Year, Secretary and Treasurer, from Second Year, Assistant Secretary from First Year.

McGILL BOYS GO AFTER THE HAMBERGER THESE DAYS DECLARES PIERRE

"It's surprising the way the boys go after the Hamberger Steak these days," declared genial Pierre of Union Cafeteria fame late Saturday when he granted the privilege of interview to an enthusiastic representative of the Daily. Pierre, in a discussion of food consumption around McGill quoted statistics at great length, and produced evidence to back them up. He pointed to the voracious appetites of the McGill men and in a brief summary supplied consumption estimates (which he claimed were very conservative) of the exact quantities of food consumed in a single day at the Union Cafeteria.

But what Pierre conceded to be particularly interesting was the way in which the boys go after the Hamberger steak these days. They are never satisfied he claimed. Just as long as the weather is fairly cool, they ask for hardly anything else he granted that Lent has slightly raised the amount of consumption of sea foods naming in particular haddock, ice cream, he conceded was one of the best sellers around the place.

In his little office, just outside the kitchen where the eatables are prepared, and amid the clatter and clatter of the plates and the noises of the waitresses, vigorously talking to get the evening meal through and cater to a monster line-up Pierre calmly compiled the following list of stable articles of food consumed by the cafeteria patrons of McGill in a single day. He explained, however, that not all dishes are served on each day, but whenever they were, the quantities here given (at the aforesaid conservative estimate) fully show what splendid eaters the McGill men are.

"Thirty gallons a day," Pierre began, starting out with the first item of the meal. "Yes," he said, "would you believe it—thirty gallons of soup a day. Toast—500 orders, every day. bread and butter, 400, 2 sides of bacon, 30 dozens of eggs, 2 ribs of beef, 4 legs of pork, all disappear from 1 a. m. to 12 p. m. whenever they are available to the student. Then we have 75 pounds of corned beef, 80 pounds of fish, 60 pounds of stew, 75 pounds of Hamberger steak, 50 pounds of pork sausages, 40 pounds of pork and beans, 3 loins of pork, 2 legs of veal, 1 loin of beef, 40 pounds of spaghetti and cheese, 70 gallons of milk, 5 gallons of cream, 270 pounds of potatoes, an unlimited supply of ham, 50 dozens of marmalade, 60 portions of jam, 20 pounds of prunes, 2 cases of green peas, 12 gallons of ice cream, 20 dozens of corn muffins, 100 rolls, 10 dozens of pastries, 6 layer cakes, 50 portions of honey, 10 portions of marmalade, 80 portions of jam, 20 pounds of prunes, 20 pounds of figs, 600 cups of tea, 200 cups of coffee, and 2 cases of soft drinks. Ah, this does not include other catering, or jazz teas."

After a pause he continued, "Ninety pounds of carrots, 2 cases of green peas, 12 gallons of ice cream, 20 dozens of corn muffins, 100 rolls, 10 dozens of pastries, 6 layer cakes, 50 portions of honey, 10 portions of marmalade, 80 portions of jam, 20 pounds of prunes, 20 pounds of figs, 600 cups of tea, 200 cups of coffee, and 2 cases of soft drinks. Ah, this does not include other catering, or jazz teas."

Following another pause Pierre concluded the interview. What he emphasized was the fact that students who were in the line-up for food took too long to decide what they wanted. "If they only would determine before they step up, what they want to eat, we could move things more efficiently and the line up would not have to wait so long," he declared and with this plea concluded the Daily representative from his office.

THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT

"The University Settlement is the material expression of a deep feeling of responsibility held some years ago by a small number of women graduates towards their sisters in less fortunate circumstances," said Miss Carrie Derrick, of the Biological Department, to a Daily representative on Saturday.

Much is heard of the noble work which the University Settlement is doing among the lower classes of the city but little is actually known and practically no interest is shown in this work by the majority of students at McGill. The report that a campaign is shortly to be opened for the purpose of securing funds sufficient to erect a modern Settlement House has lately aroused considerable interest and along with it a desire to learn more about the nature of this institution.

About the year 1890 a group composed of not more than twenty lady graduates of McGill were in the habit of meeting to discuss local community problems, the life of the factory girl and other questions of a similar nature. Of this group Miss Derrick was a member. These young women were convinced that a closer bond of sympathy should exist between the upper and the lower classes of the city. Influenced too by the book "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" which appeared at this time, as well as by reports of Toynby's work in London, they decided to engage upon an enterprise in aid of factory working girls.

Their plan was to open a Pure Food Lunch Room in the heart of the manufacturing district for the benefit of girls who had not the time to return home for lunch and whose wage prevented them from patronizing an ordinary restaurant. Without any loss of time this plan was carried out, the ladies contributing all the necessary funds themselves. Four rooms were rented in a house on Jurors street which were converted into a lunch room kitchen recreation room and a bed chamber for the woman engaged to do the cooking. All the factories in the district were canvassed and through the co-operation of the managers the news of the new "grub house" was circulated among the women employees. It was known as the Girls Club and Lunch Room of the Alumni Society. At that time the graduates felt that it could not be called a University Settlement unless the graduates really lived there. This objection has since been overruled.

The first day was rather disappointing. All the members were gathered in the lunch room waiting eagerly for the horde of hungry workers, for it was part of their plan that certain graduates should each day be present to serve the food only three customers appeared. The second day, however, saw quite a large number at the counter and after that the number increased with each meal until at times as many as two hundred would be served in a day. The food was of the best and was always labelled out in generous portions while the prices barely

covered expenses. These were kept at the minimum by the graduates who took a very natural delight in purchasing the best foods at the lowest of prices.

The Lunch Room soon became a recognized institution in the community, not only on account of the meals but also through the various evening clubs which used to meet there practically every night of the week. Night classes were also started at which women were introduced in the arts of cooking and sewing and in other matters. A spirit of friendship and co-operation prevailed always among these representatives of nearly every race and religion. So popular did the club become that the building on Jurors St. had to be abandoned for a much larger one on Bleury St. There the Club maintained the same policy and continued for over ten years.

About 1903 a general rise in rents and in food prices made it impossible to operate the Lunch Room at the same low rate so that the graduates very reluctantly decided to close shop. Nevertheless they continued to hold evening classes for children and young people in some of the rooms of the Dufferin School.

A year or two later they united with a number of men graduates interested in the work to form what they called the University Settlement Funds were procured with which the present building—an old bee-buzzing establishment—on Dorchester St. was purchased. Classes and social clubs were again formed and in addition a milk distributing station was established.

Since that time the Settlement has extended its work over a larger and larger field. To-day it is one of the most important betterment associations of Montreal apart from its Women's Residence on George St. There clubs, hobby clubs, basketball teams and so on for juniors and seniors of both sexes.

Christians, Jews, Lutherans, and representatives of almost all nations and creeds mingle there and together imbibe its spirit of truth, honesty and fair-play which they, to become good citizens of Canada must possess.

ECONOMICS CLUB IS MEETING TO-DAY

The sixth regular meeting of the Political Economy Club, postponed from Thursday night, March 12th, will be held this afternoon at 2.45, in room 5 of the Arts building. Papers by J. Bogante and T. H. Harris on "The State and the Land" will be read. Both students are taking Honours in Economics and Political Science and the papers are expected to be of high order. As Dr. Leacock has kindly given more than an hour of his lecture time for this meeting of the Club, it is hoped that there will be a large attendance.

What is a pedestrian?
Sir, a pedestrian is the raw material for accidents.—Ex.

Night-School

The tired seventh-grader may soon look for new reinforcements in his semestral battle against the forcefulness of probation. Although ordinary lecturers have difficulty in impressing drowsy auditors, experimenters in their sleep. Live-wire intellectual boot-leggers are, it is rumored, watching for practical developments and with the early perfection of these methods, pocket dictaphones will be smuggled into lectures. Then the semi-annual student with any records instead of notes, and with a gramophone at his bedside, he may take a full night's rest before his most trying examination.

Other possibilities of this somno-education, this sponge method of culture, present themselves in infinite variety. The Widow's establishment may become a dormitory with a cross of specially trained mental nurses; extra cots must be provided for transients on nights before quizzes; and for safety's sake, separate wards will be needed for different subjects. College life will again become a less strenuous occupation; the word 'school' will again mean leisure. But heaven help the insomniac!

Harvard Crimson

William—"What is AS 203?"
I have it right on the tip of my tongue but—
Williamson split it out quick!
The above joke explained for the sake of "honest young Scots". AS 203 is Arsenic.
—Ex. Last issue of the Daily

Student Friendship Fund

(Contributed)
This week marks formal opening of the campaign for the Student Friendship Fund. An earnest plea is extended to all students to give this cause careful consideration, for it is felt that everyone who looks into the facts of this relief work with a mind to understanding and appreciate them cannot help but be impressed by its scope and worth. We ask all students to judge it on its merits, to compare it with charitable work in this city and elsewhere, and then to deal with it according to the sincere opinions they have formed.

In connection with local charities and possible relief within the universities, the quest or has been realised, "Way not support these causes nearer and dearer to us?" Our answer is, "We wish we were able to help them too, we cannot tack everything, so we feel, all things considered, European Student Relief is just as important to general welfare as our own charities." Although no charitable cause anywhere gets as much support as might be wished, local charities do get some; European Student Relief, however, would not get any unless we students contributed to it. With regard to students here who have to leave college because of insufficient funds or to those who have to make both ends meet, we feel that they are few. In any case, as some one expressed it, "With our unlimited opportunities, anyone with any guts can work his way through college here." This, however is far from being the case in Europe. We can ask you to bear in mind that in Europe THERE ARE NO OPPORTUNITIES FOR FACILITIES WHATEVER FOR A STUDENT TO ATTEMPT WORKING HIS WAY THROUGH COLLEGE OR EVEN TO FIND ANYTHING TO DO.

Here are a few facts of the work:—
During the past three years, in connection with students from every part of the world, students in Canada have contributed some \$22,000 to the relief of virtually starving students.

NOTED SPEAKERS FOR DENT DINNER

Significant Event Set For 8.30 To-night at Windsor

Sir Arthur Currie, R. L. Calder K.C., Rev. Dr. Richard Roberts, Dean Alex. W. Thornton, Dr. E. Dubeau of the Université de Montreal, and Dr. C. K. P. Henry are among the celebrities who will this evening be present at the annual Dental Banquet, to be held in the Windsor Hotel. The dinner will this year be held in honor and tribute to the Class of Dent '25, the largest graduating class in the history of the Dental faculty.

Victor Jeckill, originator of the popular Dental Thrift, Dance, chairman of the dinner committee, announces complete preparations for one of the most significant events in the history of the Dental Faculty. It is stated that there will be an exceedingly large turnout, since the sale of tickets is reported as a very heavy one. The dinner committee in addition to its chairman is composed of representatives from the various years.

The toast list as arranged will be as follows:
The King—L. K. Lowry B. A., president of the Dental Undergraduate Society.
Our Alma Mater—Rev. Dr. Roberts Sir Arthur Currie.
The Dental Profession—R. L. Calder K. C.

What's On

TO-DAY

1:00—R. V. C. 26, 27, 28
1:00—Arts 26 meeting
2:45—Political Economy Club
5:00—Revue Prologue
5:10—Indoor Track
5:00—Swimming and Polo Club Meeting
6:15—Soccer practice
8:00—Dr. Leacock at Med. Undergrads
8:00—Wesleyan Oratorical Contest
8:00—Dent Banquet
8:30 Choral Society Concert

COMING

March 17
Arts vs. Commerce Indoor Baseball.
Nominations Close
St. Patrick's Day
March 19
Red and White Revue.
Societe Francaise meeting
March 20
Red and White Revue
March 21
Red and White Revue
March 25
Daily Dinner
March 31
Daily Dinner

McGILL WON DEBATE ON PREFERENCE

Jack Spector and R. Gilles Mousseau Spoke

AT U. OF M.

Held at Maison des Etudiants Friday Evening

The McGill representatives, Jack Spector and R. Gilles Mousseau defeated the Université de Montreal debaters at the Université de Montreal Student Home Friday night in a debate on Imperial preference L. Saint-Pierre and O. Ouellette spoke for Montreal.

The judges were the Hon. Mr. Justice Deniers, M. Lacroix architect and S. Schweishberg, Mr. Rosario Genest, K. C. presided.

The motion read by the McGill debaters was: "Resolved that the Imperial preference such as existing actually for England and the Dominions is in the best interest of Canada." M. J. Spector spoke first and dealt extensively with Canada's political evolution and the status of our country since 1921. He advocates closer relations with the Motherland and at the same time urged the need for Canada to go ahead in his new national policy.

M. L. Saint-Pierre said that the Imperial preference could never bring anything but ruin the Canadian industries, for Canada in a young country and needs a high tariff to protect herself against the foreign competition.

M. R. Gilles Mousseau pictured in no uncertain terms the disastrous state of Canadian finances. He stated that protection was efficient for a country like France or the United States where natural resources were extraordinarily developed. Free Trade was good policy in a country like England that could compete with any country in the world. If we take the exports and imports we see there is a favorable balance, of over \$192,000,000 on our side and only the system of Imperial preference could bring such a result.

M. O. Ouellette gave an exposition of the present situation and declared that the only remedy was protection against England. He quoted many facts to sustain his viewpoint and the rebuttal was done by Spector who again spoke about the favorable balance we had and ridiculed the idea of retaliation against England.

The debate was of a very high standard and fully appreciated by the public who packed Lafontaine Hall.

Country Cop (on guard at the scene of the tragedy) "I tell you you can't come in here."

Cub—"But I'm a reporter. I've been sent out to do murder."

Cop—"You're too late; the murder's all been done."

—Ex.

Fair Maid: I wonder what causes the flight of time?

Brilliant Young Man: It's probably urged on by the spur of the moment.—Ex

"Ah, Mary, you are beautiful as ever and I have never forgotten you."

"And Sandy, you are just as big a liar as ever and I believed you just the same."—Ex.

Wife: Didn't I hear the clock strike two as you came in last night?

Other Half: "You did. It started to strike eleven and I stopped it so's not to waken you"—Ex.

Recipe for curing bunions, calf love, sleeping sickness or that tired feeling: Stick your head into a barrel of water three times, and pull it out twice.—

The big oak tree did not grow from a little acorn that had no ambition.

HIS MAJESTY'S

WEEK COMMENCING MARCH 25

Percy Hutchinson

The distinguished English actor and his entire Queen's Theatre London Company, in the Finest of all Comedies.

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LOEW'S

Continuously 1 to 11

Monta Bell's Production

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A great picture featuring NORMA SHEARER

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Six B. F. Keith Vaudeville Acts and Photoplays.

Afternoon, 1 to 5—25c

Evenings, 7 to 11—45c.—60c.

VAUDEVILLE AT 2.30—8.30

Sat., Sun., and Holidays

Continuous from 1 to 11—

Evening prices all day

Vaudeville at 2.30 5.30 and 8.30

Foresight
The stingiest man we ever heard of bought his bride a nickel's worth of peppermint lozenges and took her on a trolley ride honeymoon. When they got off the car he said, "Honey, suppose we save the rest of this candy for the children."—Ex.

"Don't you feel sorry sometimes that your low birth keeps you from social recognition?" asked one of the elite of an old salt.

"No, mum," replied he. "I've spent my life among the swells."—Ex

She Does

"Before I'd paint up and smirk at the good looking men in our office I'd rather stay home forever," says the old fashioned flapper. Now read the heading again.

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McGill University Choral Society

ANNUAL CONCERT

Royal Victoria College

TO-NIGHT

at

8.30 p.m.

Assisting Soloists

Miss Frances James—Soprano.
Miss Kathleen Fox—Soprano.
Miss Mina McCreary—Contralto.
Mr. Harold Gillingham—Tenor.
Mr. Harold Soby—Baritone.
Mr. Walter Clapperton—Conductor.
Miss Clara Lichtenstein—Accompainst.

Student Tickets 50c. On Sale at R.V.C. and Union Tuck Shop